

BRAZIL A REPUBLIC.

A Revolution in the Great South American Empire.

A New Government Formed and Dom Pedro Sent to Portugal.



DOM PEDRO, EX-EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

A despatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says: The United States of Brazil, constituting a federated republic of the different Provinces of the Empire over which Dom Pedro had ruled so long, is an established Government. Dom Pedro is on his way to Portugal, having accepted the situation with no attempt at forcible resistance; the flag of the new Republic has been adopted, and Brazil is as peaceful to-day as though no thought of Revolution had ever aroused the feelings of her people.

The overthrow of the Empire has been accomplished without the sacrifice of a single life, and the new Provisional Government is proceeding with its work as methodically and peacefully as though it had been in existence for years.

Dom Pedro submitted to the terms imposed on him by the new Government, and agreed to leave the country within twenty-four hours after he received the notice to do so. Dom Pedro and his family go into perpetual exile, their absence from the country being regarded by the leaders of the Republic as essential to the peace and welfare of the new Government.

The new flag of the United States of Brazil, which takes the place of the imperial emblem with its crown and eagle leaf, is composed of green and gold stripes, with a blue field on which are emblazoned nineteen stars. It has been hoisted everywhere and is recognized in every Province, with the exception of Bahia, from which reports come of opposition to the new order of things.

Not a life has been lost by the revolution. The new flag of the Empire, and the old one, were both hoisted on the same day. The Provisional Government has announced that all obligations incurred by the Empire, at home or abroad, will be faithfully fulfilled by the Republic. The wrongs done by the Ministry of Dom Pedro will be righted, and the Empire will be destroyed, and a Republic born almost before the general public was aware that anything unusual was going on.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WILLIAM L. SHRYVE was arrested on a charge of perjury in the New York city Dock Department investigation; the Secretary of the Board was discharged, the resignations of three dockmasters were accepted, and a new dockmaster was appointed.

A COLORED desperado at Schenlenburg, N. J., shot and wounded an entire family and was himself fatally wounded.

MRS. DELIA T. S. PARNELL, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, has been in a state of destitution at her home in Bordentown, N. J., and her friends were appealed to for assistance.

ONE man was fatally hurt and several persons were injured in an accident to an express train near Pittsburg, Penn.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania under Governor Pattison, died at his home in Philadelphia.

The editors of the Weekly Press Association of Connecticut met at the Tontine Hotel in New Haven. Citizen George Francis Train made an address after dinner, and spoke for an hour.

The 121st annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held at Delmonico's and addresses were made by ex-President Cleveland, Justice Miller, Secretary Noble, Chauncey M. Depew and others.

The Farmers' Congress at Montgomery, Ala., adjourned, after electing officers and passing friendly resolutions.

JAMES FRANK, of Leavenworth, Kan., has decided that the city ordinance that all fresh meat sold must be inspected on the hoof is unconstitutional.

Two freight trains collided at Manassas Junction, Ohio, wrecking both trains and killing Fireman James Murphy and brakeman William Betts.

An immense mass-meeting of Catholics, led by Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, declared for a license so high as to be prohibitory in the case of low saloons.

The jailer at Kennett, Mo., was overpowered by a mob of men, and Joe Gephart, a burglar taken from his cell and lynched.

H. V. PHILLIPS, city editor of the Carthage (Mo.) Banner, accidentally shot himself dead while cleaning a revolver.

The inauguration of Governor Moore and the new State Officers of Washington took place at Olympia, after a week of ceremonies.

A MAN named Engel shot Sophia Hoth, a woman who had been hanging around the theatre. Both died instantly.

JUST as Miss Alice Jackson, of St. Louis, was about to enter a carriage in that city, she was seized by two men and hurried into a room where she was kept for a night.

MISS Jackson is believed to be \$30,000. The barbers of the country have formed a combine, with a capital of \$12,000,000 and headquarters at Chicago.

FIFTEEN or twenty colored people were returning from a ball near Leeds, Ala., when they were fired on by a mob of whites. One was killed and many injured.

The county treasury vault was opened at Manhattan, Kan., and it was discovered that J. M. Fortner, the absconding treasurer, took all of the county funds (\$40,000) with him to Canada.

The fast overland mail train arrived at San Francisco from New York, having crossed the continent in four days nine hours and forty-five minutes, actual running time.

The General Convention of the Knights of Labor, held in Atlanta, adopted resolutions favor of taking a hand in politics, and in endorsement of Henry George's single-tax land theories, and it was also resolved that hours of labor should be regulated by the demand.

A NATIONAL Convention of mineral-water firms met in session at Chicago.

CAPTAIN BASSETT, the custodian of the United States Capitol Chamber, has had eight new desks put in place to accommodate the Senators from the new States.

RECENT HAPPENINGS.

Interesting News from Different Parts of the Country.

A Man Murdered in His Buggy and Then Mangled.

George S. Eggerson, of Springfield, Ohio, went to Urbana to attend the funeral of a relative, driving to that place in a buggy. He left Urbana about 7 o'clock, and when next seen was dead.

About 9 o'clock William Wilson, a farmer, living three miles north of Springfield, had his attention attracted by a horse and buggy, because he thought the horse was dragging in the mud. He called out but received no reply, and going nearer was horror-stricken to find that the supposed rober was a frightfully mangled man, whom he recognized as Eggerson.

Over the front axle, between the shaft and the right wheel, rested the right arm and shoulder. Beneath the axle, facing downward, the front wheel, again, which the body rested, were entirely cleaned of paint. His limbs were frightfully bruised from striking the ground and two large gashes were cut in his back. The presence of these two wounds cannot be accounted for and indicate foul play. He had no money of any amount on his person and could hardly have been the victim of persons desiring more plunder.

The man who had been hanging around the federal courts since the habes corpus route became a favorite one through which the man dealers railroaded their property. Two thousand dollars was offered to Reynolds as an inducement to the desired books.

The records that were so much desired by the Chinese are the only ones that stand between the country and a flood of coolies. The records contain the names of all Chinese who left the country in 1882 and those who returned between 1878 and 1882. Were they not in the hands of the Chinese, the passage of the Exclusion act and the names of all Chinese who left the country and those who returned between 1878 and 1882. Were they not in the hands of the Chinese, the passage of the Exclusion act and the names of all Chinese who left the country and those who returned between 1878 and 1882.

Sing is supposed to have made the offer on behalf of a Chinese syndicate of man dealers. His offense is not punishable by statute, but it will lead to a close watch over the records.

Indians Ready to Fight. The Milie Lacs Indians of Minnesota armed themselves in preparation for a fight with the soldiers and it is feared there will be trouble of the most serious character. They ceded a portion of their lands to the United States through the Chippewa Commission, but they complained that since the treaty was signed white settlers and numbers have squatted on some of their best tracts.

Shaw Bosh Kung, the chief of the Milie Lacs, now nearly ninety years old, arrived in Little Falls accompanied by several of the Chippewa braves. They insist that the white settlers should vacate until the Indians selected their lands in severity. Shaw Bosh Kung said: "We are old but not foolish, and will not be robbed of our homes." The soldiers were notified to leave the reservation at once, and it was expected a company of regulars would be sent there from Fort Snelling to enforce the order and prevent the Indians from killing the whites.

An Insane Mother's Deed. Mrs. Nathaniel Strang, of Pulaski, Mich., tried to kill herself and her daughter with arsenic, saying that she feared that murderers were after them. A doctor saved the woman, and Mrs. Strang remained in the hospital for several days. During the woman's absence from her home, her two daughters, a son and a daughter, were killed by a fire. Mrs. Strang was found in a state of extreme excitement, and she insisted that the last that her mother had forced her to drink the poison, and said she did not want to die, and she begged the physician to help her friends and the physician to save her life.

After Forty Years. Mrs. Stella Seving and Alexander C. Lanier, oldest son of the founder of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., have been married at Indianapolis. Mrs. Seving had been a widow six months. She and the present bridegroom became engaged forty years ago at the town of Mendon, Mass., where they were married. It is said that he took a vow never to marry another woman.

Poisoned From Smelting Works. The western suburb of Cheltenham, Mo., has been thrown into a state of panic by the information that the death of several people had been traced to arsenical poisoning from well water. The arsenic was traced to the smelting works of the Cheltenham Smelting and Refining Works. In the refining of ores at the works large quantities of arsenic are used. Five persons died from this poisoning.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED.

Declaration of the New Brazilian Government—Dom Pedro's Letter.

The manifesto of the Republican Government, issued a few days after the overthrow of the Empire, is as follows: "FELLOW CITIZENS: The people, the army and navy, and the provinces have now decreed the fall of the imperial dynasty and the suppression of the monarchical system. This patriotic revolution has been followed by the formation of a provisional Government, whose first mission is to guarantee order, liberty and the rights of the citizen.

"The formation of this Government until a definite Government has been named has been the result of the emergency of the situation, and the Government is simply composed of temporary agents, who will govern and maintain peace, liberty, fraternity and order. The attributes and extraordinary faculties invested in the Government are a guarantee of the country and the preservation of public order.

"The provisional Government promises to use all its power in order to guarantee to each citizen life and property to all the inhabitants of Brazil, native and foreign, and respect for political opinions, excepting the exigent modifications necessary for the good of the country.

"The ordinary functions of the Department of Justice, the civil and military administrations, will continue under their existing organizations, and respect for those holding position will be maintained.

"The Senate and State Council are abolished and the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Provisional Government recognizes and acknowledges all national commitments entered into by the Empire, and all agreements with foreign powers. The public debt, internal and external, will be respected; also all existing contracts and obligations legally made.

"Chief of the Provisional Government." Emperor Dom Pedro made the following reply to the communication of the new Government: "In view of the address handed me on the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. I resolved to submit to the command of circumstances, to leave with all my family for Europe to-morrow, leaving this to the new Government, which I have tried to give firm testimony of my affectionate love and my dedication during nearly half a century as Chief of the State. I will always have kindly remembrance of Brazil and hopes for its prosperity.

"D. PEDRO DE ALCAANTARA. To the Provisional Government."

MONACO, to which only consuls are accredited, has a big diplomatic corps in the rest of Europe, and its diplomats display a profusion of gold lace and titles purely for the honor of serving the principality gratis.

MARY G. CALDWELL.

The Young Woman Whose Manifesto Established a University.

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, whose gift of \$300,000 resulted in the establishment of the new Catholic University at Washington, is the granddaughter of James H. Caldwell, once an actor and afterward a successful manager, builder of theatres and business man. He was born in England in 1793, and coming to America in 1816 made his first appearance at Charleston. In 1817



MISS CALDWELL.

He managed a theatre in Washington. Subsequently he built a theatre in Petersburg, Va.; then went to New Orleans, where he was the first agent for English performances ever erected there.

Mr. Caldwell lived in New Orleans until 1863, when the fortunes of war drove him to New York, where he soon afterward died. William Shakespeare Caldwell, the son who inherited the large fortune left by Mr. James Caldwell and increased it by his own industry and foresight, lived for a time in Richmond, Va., where he became known for his liberal benefactions to Catholic institutions. Subsequently he resided in Louisville, Ky. He died about ten years ago, leaving an ample fortune to his two daughters.

His wife, the mother of Miss Caldwell, died some years before her husband's death. Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell is about twenty-five years old. She was educated at the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville, N. Y. After graduating she traveled for some years in Europe. Since then she has made her home in New York city, though much of her time has been spent in the confidence of the church authorities in society. Miss Caldwell's sister has since added a gift of \$50,000 to the university fund.

The fortune which Miss Caldwell and her sister inherited is estimated at \$400,000. Caldwell is not a conspicuous figure in the newspapers lately on account of the publicity given to the negotiations contemplating her marriage with Prince Murat in Paris. As announced in the press dispatches the negotiations were broken off because of the dissatisfaction of the Prince and his relatives with the financial provision. Miss Caldwell proposed to make for her husband, Miss Caldwell retained on retaining the management of her own fortune, allowing her husband \$10,000 a year.

A REMARKABLE FORGER.

He Dupes People Right and Left for Years With Consummate Ease.

Developments in the case of B. S. Barrett, a business man at Cleveland, Ohio, indicate that he conducted the most colossal system of forgery in the history of the State. Notes were made wholesale, and disposed of in all directions. Barrett duped his clerks, played the confidence of his church associates, unloaded the worthless specimens of his penmanship on his personal friends, swindled the banks and defrauded manufacturers of thousands of dollars. His operations were conducted with consummate skill, the outgrowth of long practice, and for years he met with the greatest success. Notes have been duplicated anywhere from one to ten times, and he found a ready market for every note he issued. He seemed to have allowed exceedingly liberal discount, and stated his case so smoothly that he met with no difficulty in having all his forgeries "shaved."

By entering into the ordinary service of the United States. When such men find that soldiers, no less than civilians, must work, their feeling of discontent returns and they resort to the same means by which they can make another change. These men rarely desert when engaged in an active campaign, however great the hardships and privation or severe the discipline may be. It is the ordinary labor and routine of military duties which inspire them with discontent.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

DAVE WAMBOLD, the old time minstrel, is dead.

HENRY IRVING is contemplating a trip to Australia.

A. C. GUNTER is preparing his novel, "Mr. Potter of Texas," for the stage.

PATTI, it is said, is not creating the same sensation as at her last visit in London, there being no unoccupied space in the hall at her last two performances.

W. S. GILBERT is enraged over a decision of two English Judges which permits the manager of a music hall to introduce in his place verses from his "Les Brigands."

"THE PRINCE AND PATTER," the new play which has been written for Little Eliza, is to be produced at the Park Theatre in Philadelphia during Christmas week.

The Cambridge Theatre, in London, now almost completed, is to be the scene of the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's long-looked-for grand opera, "The Gondoliers." The Cambridge Theatre, in London, now almost completed, is to be the scene of the production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's long-looked-for grand opera, "The Gondoliers."

"THE CANDIDATE," which Justin McCarthy wrote, and which was played in New York city for the first time by Mr. Wyndham and his Criterion Theatre Company the other evening, is a very witty and amusing performance.

W. H. CRANE is said to have achieved an emphatic success in his new play, "The Senator," by the late D. Lloyd and Sydney Rosenfeld, which recently received its American championship at the Olympia Theatre, St. Louis.

VICTORIN SARDOU and Jules Massenet are engaged on a new opera for the Grand Opera, Paris. Sardou, who is recognized as the leading dramatic writer in France, is writing the libretto, while Massenet is setting the words to music.

MADAME ARNOLDSON ROSSIGNOL signed a contract with M. Strakosch at Montreux, Switzerland, for fifty presentations in America. She will receive \$50,000, and M. Strakosch will pay the travelling expenses of a suite of eight persons.

An American amateur recently offered \$12,000 to the municipality of Geneva for the violin of Paganini, which is religiously preserved in the city museum as a memento of the gifted musician. The instrument was made in Cremona in 1709.

Mrs. KENDAL always appropriates to herself the first twenty dollars taken in at any country theatre where she plays. She changes her money into gold, and the money she has in the receipts—also changed into glittering coin—is sent over to England for safe keeping.

BRONSON HOWARD thinks that "Shenandoah" is to be his most profitable play. It is being played simultaneously in three cities, and Bronson has an interest in the productions, which may bring him a greater profit than the royalties which he has usually received for the use of his plays.

The Turkish ambassador in Paris has received from the French Government against the production of De Bornier's play of "Mahomet," founded upon the life and adventures of the founder of Islam, which has been accepted by France. The ambassador has no objection in obtaining the assurance that no disrespect shall be shown to Mahomet's memory.

A PARAGRAPH printed on the programme of the Union Square Theatre, New York, reads: "To bring into play the magnificent powers of portraying intense suffering." This is the whole motive of the piece, which is a tragedy in the modern sense, and it is literally a case of trying to exact pleasure from pain.

There is considerable literary talent in the theatrical profession. No sooner has Fanny Rice announced the publication of her book, "People I Have Met on the Stage," than Blanche Marsden follows suit by heralding the near completion of a folio of letters to be called "Miss Mirman's Clock." Other actresses are about to follow suit, and before long there may be a wholesale desertion from the stage to the ranks of literature.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Facts and Figures From the Commissioner's Report.

Nearly \$140,000,000 Collected in the Last Fiscal Year.

Hon. John B. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the operations of the Internal Revenue service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889. The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year were \$130,864,434, or \$8,667,958 more than the receipts for the previous year. The receipts for the first three months of the previous fiscal year aggregated \$34,684,526, an increase of \$3,470,807 as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. The Commissioner says that if this ratio of interest is maintained, the receipts for the present fiscal year will amount to over \$142,000,000. He does not, however, think that such will be the case, and he estimates the collections for the current year at \$135,000,000. The increased collections were mainly on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes. The only object of taxation showing a decrease during the first quarter of the present year is oleomargarine, which dropped from \$14,623 in 1888 to \$12,830 in 1889. The total cost of collection during the past fiscal year was \$4,187,729, a fraction less than 3.2 per cent. of the amount collected. The Commissioner estimates the total expenses of the service for the next fiscal year at \$4,295,550.

The increase in the quantity of tobacco and snuff and in the number of cigars and cigarettes was: Manufactured tobacco, 11,335,636 pounds; snuff, 636,851 pounds; cigars, 22,639,961 cigarettes, 288,753,890. The export account shows an increase in manufactured tobacco of 118,183 pounds, an increase in the number of cigars of 366,700 and an increase in the number of cigarettes of 65,968,930. The number of cigars imported during the year was 90,087,407. The value of the manufactured tobacco imported was \$70,353.

The total number of special taxpayers in 1889 was 124, of whom 100,015 are dealers in manufactured tobacco. The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain during the year was 87,387,456 gallons, showing a decrease of 19,387,456 gallons from the product of the previous year, or 416,510 gallons less than the average product of 1887. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bonded warehouses, on October 1, 1889, was 102,632,982 gallons, the average stock of such retail liquors in the United States is estimated at 150 gallons.

The average monthly production of oleomargarine during the fiscal year was 2,972,002 pounds; the average monthly production for the previous year was 2,940,490 pounds, and the average monthly production during the eight months ended June 30, 1887, was 2,711,838 pounds. There was increase in the number of persons engaged in the sale of oleomargarine during the fiscal year ended, as well as an increase in the production of the article. Tables in regard to oleomargarine show that there has been an increase from year to year in the production for consumption both at home and abroad.

ARMY DESERTERS.

The Annual Report of Major-General Schofield.

The annual report of Major-General Schofield, commanding the army, to the Secretary of War, has been made public. He pays special attention to the desertion question. He says:

"The causes of discontent which lead to desertion from the army are numerous. They have been sought diligently for years, and many of them have been removed. Some of them are probably beyond the reach of the remedy. One of these is the naturally discordant disposition of the men who are led by that feeling alone to seek change from the monotony of bread winning in any civil pursuit by entering the army. The ordinary service of the United States. When such men find that soldiers, no less than civilians, must work, their feeling of discontent returns and they resort to the same means by which they can make another change. These men rarely desert when engaged in an active campaign, however great the hardships and privation or severe the discipline may be. It is the ordinary labor and routine of military duties which inspire them with discontent.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GEORGE BANCROFT is the oldest living graduate of Harvard.

KING CARLOS I. of Portugal is anxious to mobilize his army.

BISMARCK has attended but two operatic performances in twenty-four years.

HENRY FIELDING DICKENS, third son of the novelist, is a very successful lawyer in England.

ROSA BONHEUR, the famous artist, says that she has painted her best pictures since she was fifty.

JOHN G. WHITTIER says he expects to live to the age of 100 years, though he is not anxious to do so.

SECRETARY PROCTOR, since taking up his residence in Washington, has earned the title of "The Silent Man."

Mr. GLADSTONE has written a paper on "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," to be published next year.

EX-UNITED STATES TREASURER SPINER is engaged upon a book on American finance. He is eighty-eight years old.

MISS LINCOLN, daughter of Minister to England Robert Lincoln, has become the acknowledged belle in London.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON is President of the Aztec Club, a society composed of officers who were in the Mexican War.

SECRETARY BLAINE has written for a forthcoming number of a popular magazine a paper for "Young People."

EMPEROR WILLIAM III. of Germany is the first reigning monarch who has visited Constantinople since the fifteenth century.

The President when he takes his evening stroll about Washington is said to wear the best overcoat and the worst hat in the city.

The Comte de Paris, pretender to the throne of France, being an exile, was unable to attend the funeral of the King of Portugal.

SAUEL EDISON, the father of the inventor, is a well-preserved man of eighty-six, who lives in a modest house at Fort Gratiot, Mich.

DAVID DENNISON CONE, who was for a time General Grant's private secretary, was locked up in Washington recently, a raving maniac.

COLONEL CASSIUS M. GOODLEE, who was killed in Lexington, Ky., could have been a Russian mission after Mr. Rice's death had he desired it.

The Prince of Wales is said to be suffering from Bright's disease. It is reported that the extension of his trip to Egypt was recommended by his physicians.

PARNELL, the Irish leader, was once a member of Magdalen College, Cambridge, but took offense at being disciplined, and left early in the course.

COUNT VON MOLTE has determined to pass the winter in Italy, its milder climate being more beneficial to his health than that of North Germany.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, watches things closely, but does not work. He says it is not a President's business to drudge in his office.

JOHN L. BLAIR, the New Jersey railroad king, who recently testified that he was worth \$40,000,000, says that he owes the foundations of his fortune to whittling.

A REMARKABLE revival began in the past-tentary at Kingston, Ontario. Between eighty and a hundred pickpockets, etc., were converted. Hunter and Crossley, the Canadian evangelist, conducted the meetings.

THE NEW STATES.

First Governors of Washington and Montana—Their Careers.

Elisha P. Ferry, the Governor of the State of Washington, was born at Monroe, Mich., August 9th, 1825. He studied law there and at Fort Wayne, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1845, at the age of twenty years. In 1846 he removed to Waikuan, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He resided in that place until July, 1860, when he removed to the Territory of Washington. He was the first Mayor of the city of Waikuan. In 1862 and in 1866 he was Presidential Elector for the district in which he resided. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in Illinois in 1861. From 1861 to 1863 he was Bank Commissioner in that State.



GOVERNOR FERRY, OF WASHINGTON.

State. During these years he was a member of Governor Yates's staff as assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Colonel, and assisted in organizing, equipping and sending into the field a large number of Illinois regiments. In 1869 he was appointed Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, and resided in 1870. All of these appointments were conferred upon him by President Grant. He served as Governor until November, 1880, when he moved to Seattle and became a member of a prominent law firm. In September, 1887, he retired from the practice of the law and entered the Puget Sound National Bank as Vice-President, which position he now occupies. On the 4th of September last he was elected Governor of the Republican party for Governor of the State, and on the first day of October was elected by more than 8000 majority.

Joseph K. Toole, the Governor of Montana, was born in Seattle, Mo., May 12th, 1831. He received his education in the public schools of St. Joseph, Mo., and at the Western Military Academy at New Castle, Ky., of which General E. Kirby Smith was principal. He was engaged in the study of law, and admitted to the bar, and has ever since continued his practice. Entering enthusiastically into political life, he was elected District-Attorney of the Third Judicial District of Montana in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874, and in 1881 was elected to the Twelfth Legislative Assembly as a member of the Council from Lewis and Clarke counties, and was chosen President of the Council. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in Helena in January, 1884. Afterward he was elected a delegate to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,584 votes against 13,385 votes for Knowles, Republican. He was re-elected a delegate to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 14,632 votes against 13,947 for Dwyer, Republican. In the late gubernatorial contest the election was very close, Mr. Toole's majority being about 300.